SCRAP BOOK


HIGHLAND GATHERING

This Pipe Band Never Played In Public

THERE have been pipe bands and pipe bands — but never one like that in Frimley, a small Surrey village.

It boasted many of the finest pipers in the country, yet never played in public.

Its members ranged from colonels to ordinary privates.

The "Ghost Band" some called it, for it existed merely in name.

Never, however, was invitation to join the ranks of any band more eagerly accepted.

DOCTOR'S IDEA

Originator was Dr W. M. MacPhail, of Kilmartin, Argyllshire, who learned the pipes during his youth at George Watson's College, Edinburgh. While attached to a sanatorium at Frimley he loved to be surrounded by other enthusiasts.

"It began when, attending various Scottish functions in London, Dr MacPhail met some pipers and invited them down for a spot of practice at his place," said Pipe-Major David Ross, of Rosehall, Sutherlandshire, a frequent guest.

"At first invitations were confined to the doctor's piping friends, but during the war as many as 20 once assembled. Pipers from Aldershot helped to swell the numbers at times. All were made welcome so long as they could play. The doctor literally kept open house.

"Over a thousand pipers are reckoned to have visited Frimley at one time or another.

PATIENTS LOVED IT

"The patients came to look forward to the week-ends. Mostly boys, they got to know a lot of the tunes, and whistled them after we left—in spite of the fact that they were all Southerners.

"We played individually, sometimes as a ban[illegible] gradually we became known as the '[illegible]y Pipe Band.'

"One of the features of the gatherings during the war was the way in which we all mixed irrespective of rank. Frequently the company included officers as well as other ranks.

"Among others who joined in were Col. Jack Churchill, D.S.O., and bar, M.C., of the Manchesters, and Lieut.-Col. Ian Grant, of Rothiemurchus, who was attached to the Lovat Scouts.

"No band probably ever mustered more pipe majors. Notable were Pipe-Major Alec Macdonald, the King's piper; Pipe-Major J. B. Robertson, Scots Guards; Pipe-Major Angus Macaulay, formerly of the Lovat Scouts, and the late Pipe-Major Lewis F. Beaton.

"It would probably have been the best pipe band ever heard in Britain if we had been able to play in public. Nearly every outstanding piper in Scotland must have visited Frimley at one time or another.

HONOURED

"After the death of Pipe-Major Lewis Beaton, Dr MacPhail was appointed president of the Scottish Piping Society of London. No one has done more for piping in this country. Certainly no name is more revered in piping circles."

Treasured possessions to-day of many of those who "guested" with Dr MacPhail are certificates of their membership of the "Frimley Pipe Band."

Designed by a Welsh officer friend of the doctor's, it shows pipers playing in all manner of dress from top hats to plus fours.

No. 1 certificate is held by Pipe-Major John Macdonald, Inverness, regarded as the greatest exponent of pibroch in the country.

Proficiency Badges Passed :— Ahuntsic: Knitter, Howard Hill, E. Bossy; Pathfinder, Howard Hill, B. Bossy, Raymond Burgess, E. B. Trivett; completed 1st class, and 1st Grade Cords, Howard Hill, B. Bossy. All Saints: 2nd Cords, Geo. Oakes. Crystal Springs: Pathfinder, Rowley Goss. Fairmount-St. Giles: 3rd Grade Cords, R. Reid. Montreal West: Journey and 1st Class, 1st Cords; Ralph Leavitt. 1st Riverside: Knotter, Wm. Hannah, Wm. McGregor; Pathfinder, Kenneth Norton, 1st Class and 1st Cords, D. C. Noseworthy. Chalmers: Knotter, G. Purvis. Gold Cross: Knotter, M. Curatolo. 1st N.D.G.: 2nd Grade Cords, K. McKenzie. St. Andrew's: Ambulance, H. J. Wood; 1st Grade Cords, J. Wood, H. Finley, D. Dixon. Rosemount Central United: 1st Class, R. Goodyer. St. Andrew and St. Paul: 1st Grade Cords, D. Frederick, S. Malcolm. St. Augustine: 1st Class and 1st Cords, F. Duffy, P. Waud. St. James the Apostle: Journey, W. Marston; 1st Class, J. McCallum, H. Stegmeyer. St. George's: Pathfinder, 2nd Grade Cords, King's Scout, Francis Rose, 1st Class and 1st Cords, L. Lepage. St. Michael's: Pathfinder, H. Whiston. Twentieth: Pathfinder, O. McKenna. Journey, W. McKibbin. 1st Westmount: 1st Grade Cords, W. Martin, Reginald Martin. Woodlands: Ambulance, J. Field; Pathfinder, K. Hanson; 1st Class, E. Broughton; 1st Cords, R. Broughton; 3rd Grade Cords, W. Pike, Bushman Thong, W. Pike. Y.M.H.A.: 1st Cords, S. Issenman. Woodlands: Journey, Completed 1st Class and 1st Grade Cords, G. Crees. Amherst: Interpreter, Paul Gros-Louis. Wolf Cub Badges passed: St. Lukes United: Collector, Robt. Russell; Gardener, John Aikman; 1st Alder, Robt. Mueller, David DeJong, Robert Russell, Robert Gibson.

[illegible]owers.

MacCRIMMON. At Lost River, Que., on August 10th, 1940, Bell MacMillan, beloved wife of the late John MacCrimmon, aged 85. Funeral at her late residence, Monday, 1:30, E.S.T.

Keep Pipes In Scotland.

YOUR article about the War Office putting an end to pipe bands in Scottish regimental depots made my blood boil.

Why should Scotland be torn away from her culture to please English depots? To take pipe bands away from the homes of Scottish regiments, is like robbing someone of their treasured possessions. It will also take away from the people in the vicinity of these depots a pleasure which means so much to them.

Scottish M.P.s should take it to Parliament and have a real show-down, and the Pibroch Society should intervene.—I am, [illegible]

Jack MacLeod,
Ex-Piper, The Seaforth Highlanders.
c/o Methven Castle, Perthshire.

Quebec Regiment;

Carner, Clifford, Pte., D135986, Mrs. Agnes G. Garner (wife), 5695 Bordeaux street, Montreal.

Hannah, William John, Pte., D81783, Mrs. Annie Hannah (mother), 2668 Rozel street, Montreal.

MacNab, James Stewart McHeffie, Pte., D83127, Mrs. Johnann MacNab (mother), 5718 St. Dominique street, Montreal.

Pugh, Albert William, Pte., D82399, Mrs. Nettie Pugh (mother), 1677 Wellington street, Pt. St. Charles, Montreal. (Wife overseas.)

Ramsay, James Jarvie, Cpl., D71056, Mrs. Christina H. Ramsay (mother), 4018 Claude street, Verdun.

Tait, John David, Pte., D82769, Mrs. Therese Tait (wife), 3745 Wellington street, Verdun.

Thomson, Gordon Stuart, Pte., D-81889, David Thomson (brother), Grace Dart Home Hospital, Sherbrooke street east, Montreal.

Wilkinson, Frederick Edmund, Pte., D81791, Mrs. Annie Wilkinson (mother) 706 Canning street, Montreal.

Regiment de Quebec:

Morand, Francois Xavier, Pte., D-140480, Ernest Morand (father), Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Thibault, Joseph Adelard, Pte., E-13181, Alphonse Thibault (father), St. Angele, Que.

SCOTSMAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1932.

THE GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPE

Its Origin and Evolution

By JOHN GRANT F.S.A.Scot.

"IS the great Highland bagpipe purely of Scottish origin?" The question is frequently asked, and the reply may be given with certainty —"Yes; as sure as the great Cairngorm Mountains are Scottish."

"Bagpipe" is a general term, and the instrument itself is a primitive one. The pipe was the first created musical instrument, from which came the organ itself, and it was so simple that it required no supernatural ingenuity to create it. Before the peoples of the world intermixed with one another, many had pipes of their own, and each nation created its own pipe, being taught by nature to produce it.

Various Bagpipes

There still exist in good preservation specimens of bagpipes other than the great Highland bagpipe, viz., the German, the Spanish, the African, the French, the Chinese, and the Indian; the Italian, the Hungarian, the Bulgarian, the Baltic, the Lowland, the Northumbrian, and the Irish.

While tradition is rich on the one hand with material which cannot be ignored, on the other, early history affords very little information with which to satisfy the person who is possessed with a sceptical turn of mind. Yet history is not altogether silent, for Aristides Quintilianus, the ancient Greek writer on music, when he visited Britain about the year 100 B.C., tells us that the Highland bagpipe flourished in Scotland in his time.

Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the twelfth century, says:—"In Scotland they use three musical instruments; the harp, the tabour, and the Highland bagpipe. George Buchanan, writing about the year 1570, mentions the Highland bagpipe as being used by the Highlanders for the purpose of war in his time.

There are many people still living who are quite willing to sacrifice their peculiar inheritance for something which is entirely foreign, and that is just what happens in the case of the Highland bagpipe as regards its origin. Where people are ignorant of the mechanism of the Highland bagpipe and its music, it is not at all surprising to find such to be the ca[illegible]

Irish Pipe[illegible]

Most of the bagpipes of other nations are now obsolete, and no written music ever existed for them. The one supposed to be the rival of the Highland bagpipe is the Irish pipe, which is claimed in Ireland to be the bagpipe in its original form. But anyone who knows about the mechanism of musical instruments can see that the Irish bagpipe is a modern instrument in the form of a miniature organ. The keys on the many tubes of the Irish pipe prove its modernity, which outclasses it as a bagpipe at all, although there is a bag attached to it. This pipe is inflated by a bellows, and the dry wind alters its tone so much that there is no comparison between it and the Highland bagpipe.

Some present-day writers who profess to believe that the Highland bagpipe is a sacred musical instrument, tell us that because we find a pig sculptured upon stone playing upon a bagpipe that our pipe came from the Far East or some foreign country. How can the pipe be looked upon as a sacred instrument when it is associated with the pig, which is an unclean animal?

Church and Pipe Playing

The fact of the matter is that the pipe was too powerful an instrument for the Church, and the clergy hated it. The music of the Highland bagpipe moved the people to a greater degree than the clergy could do with the "Word" itself, and the Church at one time did everything in its power to stamp out the instrument, if in no other manner than by ridicule itself.

In ancient cathedrals and monasteries we find such engravings as a pig playing upon a bagpipe. This was the work of the idle monks, who were permitted to perform such acts of barbarism because they were desirous of exterminating the pipe.

The first Highland bagpipe was created by the shepherd while he tended his flocks upon the slopes of the mountainous ranges of Scotland, because the Highland bagpipe is a pastoral instrument.

How It Was Made

That part known as the chanter was the pipe in its first state, *i.e.*, the melody portion only. It is not certain as to how many notes the first chanter or pipe played. In all probability the first pipe had less than nine notes as we have it to-day. After a long process of thoughtful improvement the bag was added to the pipe or chanter, together with a blowpipe, so that it might be easier to blow and a continuous melody produced. [illegible] became a "bagpipe."

The monotony of the single melody pipe, or chanter, urged the early pipers to have an accompaniment, and one tenor drone was added, the date of which is altogether unknown. In time a second tenor drone was added, and ultimately—about the seventeenth or eighteenth century—the "dos mor," or large drone, was brought into use, and the great Highland bagpipe was complete.

For hundreds of years the Highland bagpipe has been found in four forms, viz., the miniature or chamber pipe, with a very small bore; the reed pipe, with a slightly larger bore; the half-sized pipe, the bore of which was still larger; and the full Highland bagpipe. The reason for calling our pipe the "great Highland bagpipe" was to distinguish the largest pipe from the smallest. Hence the expression the "great" Highland bagpipe.

Some writers tell us that the bagpipe reached Scotland sometime between the fifteenth and the seventeenth centuries, and that it came through England, but everything points towards the fact that our present pipe was created by the Highlanders, and that the pipe travelled South to the Lowlands and into England. But the Lowlanders and Englishmen did not understand the instrument, and they made little use of it.

This statement is proved by the form of the Lowland and Northumbrian pipes. They are the Highland bagpipe modernised by the addition of a bellows, for inflating the bag. The bellows changed the nature of the instrument and its music, as the bellows-inflated wind was dry and made the reeds screechy, whereas the original Highland bagpipe was inflated from the piper's mouth, which made the reeds mellow and the music more charming to the ear.

Mostly every nation on the Continent and in the East have discarded their pipes altogether, and no music for them ever seems to have been published.

Purely Highland

Our bagpipe, which is purely Highland, now stands supreme in perfect form, and cannot be improved upon. Its music is a classical music, *i.e.*, piobaireachd, which is also in perfected form, and has been for centuries past, and in no other part of the world has a note of such music been found except in the Highlands of Scotland.

It is also said that one of the MacLeods of Dunvegan visited Italy and brought to Skye with him the first MacCrimmon with his pipe and his piobaireachd. That idea is most absurd. Can anyone imagine the MacLeod taking into his retinue a piper whose language was different from his own, his instrument crude, his dress, manners, and customs alien to Skye? Never! Such an idea may safely be dismissed from the mind.

In the early ages pipers made their own pipes, but as time passed on the making of the bagpipe became a great industry, and in several places in Scotland the lathe has turned out thousands upon thousands of sets of pipes. The Highland bagpipe is made nowadays under scientific methods, and it has reached an unparalleled state of perfection.

Pioneers in Pipe-making

Although MacDougall, of Aberfeldy, and Peter Henderson, of Glasgow, are now dead, their pipes "still speak to us."

MacDougall, of Aberfeldy, in his day made the finest toned drones that ever lay upon the shoulder of any piper. It was a real treat to listen to them, and now but few sets are left with us.

The late Peter Henderson was an expert tuner, and he made "the perfect pipe." Peter Henderson's pipe was a perfect instrument, in that the chanter blended perfectly with his drones. There was no alienation between Peter Henderson's drones and his chanter.

Let me here pay a tribute to him. We owe him a never-to-be-forgotten debt of gratitude for the foundation stone which he laid in the great art of Highland bagpipe making. He spent many years and much money in improving the symmetrical shape, bore, and tone of his [illegible] We shall ever keep a green spot in our [illegible] to his memory.

Surely I have proved that the Highland bagpipe is not a foreign musical instrument, having made its origin and evolution a life study as well as the everyday playing of it. Its origin is hidden away in the deep recesses of time and the mists of Scotland's lofty mountains. Our pipe has adorned our Highland hills from time immemorial, and time will see this beloved instrument on our shaggy heath while the heather lasts. The great Highland bagpipe will always reign supreme in our hearts.

"How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills,
Savage and shrill, [illegible] with the truth which fills
Their mountain pipe, so fill the mountaineers
With that [illegible] daring which [illegible]
The stirring [illegible] a thousand years."

in Early May



Lieutenant John Edward Martin, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada and his bride, pictured after their wedding which took place on Saturday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. Mrs. Martin is the former Miss Sybil Jane Shires and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Ashton Shires, of Montreal. Lieutenant Martin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Edward Martin, of Westmount. They were piped out of Church.

THE BAGPIPES SKIRL AGAIN

By Kay Barth

The Scottish pipers are once again playing at the battle front, rousing modern soldiers to action, inspiring them to fight, as pipers have played for hundreds of years. Not until the end of the war will we hear the whole story of the part these men have played in morale building. Perhaps an occasional story will sift through but after the establishment of peace the colorful, noble stories of the piping Highlanders in Africa and Europe can be told.

America caught a glimpse of these men in the superb movie "Desert Victory," made on the African front. The skirling of the pipes was a stirring and deeply moving sound in the midst of the roar of modern gun fire and bombing.

The "great war-pipe of the North" has been heard everywhere that cannon and bombs have blasted—France, Flanders, Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Africa, India, and Russia.

The piper is a fighter. In time of war only the pipe-major and his five full pipers are retained as musicians. The remainder serve in the ranks and act secondarily, whenever they can as pipers. In the ranks they serve as gunners, bombers, orderlies, runners, dispatch carriers, and their records of heavy casualties in the last war are sufficient proof of the bravery of these Scots.

Many regiments tried, without success, to keep their pipers out of action in order to safeguard their lives, for these men were considered highly important in preserving regimental morale.

In 1919 Stephen Graham wrote in *The Times* (London): "Wonderful pipes! The men get tired and would fall out but the pipes make a unity of them; invisible tendons and muscles seem to connect the legs of all of them, and all move as one, mechanically, rhythmically, certainly. The strong are reduced to the step, the weak are braced up to it. All bear the strain and share the strain. So we go on, and the miracle is in the power of the music."

Under incredible strain, the pipes rally soldiers to action. They rouse the "mir cath," the frenzy of battle. An Army Regulation of more than three hundred years ago describes the purpose of the pipes: "to excite cheerfulness and alacrity in the soldier."

Though the piper is not supposed to play a unit right up to the attack (the pipers were with the first line troops in North Africa) he can make his music behind the front line, in billets and on the march. But in the last war many times pipers disregarded this ruling and played their comrades into the thick of danger.

During a bombing raid at Arras in 1917 pipers played their companies over the top into No Man's Land; in



Photo: A. J. Insall

THE MARCH OF PEACE

Twenty-two Years After: Canadian Highlanders, in 1936, making the Boulogne cobbles ring again to the measured tread of the British boots which had made them ring so often. The same bridge crosses the harbour, the same Hôtel Christol figures in the background; yet this time the soldiers are not marching to horror and death, but to the symbol of peace embodied in the Vimy Ridge Memorial, which their King is about to unveil in everlasting honour of their fallen comrades.

BLACK WATCH OFFICER RETURNS HOME



LT. J. E. MARTIN of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, was the sole officer from Montreal to arrive in the city with wounded men who returned to Canada in the British hospital ship Aba. Wounded near Caen, Lt. Martin was greeted here by his parents, **H. E. MARTIN**, of The Gazette, and **MRS. MARTIN**, who live at 369 Roslyn avenue, Westmount, and by his wife, **MRS. J. E. MARTIN**, who lives at 3750 de l'Oratoire avenue.

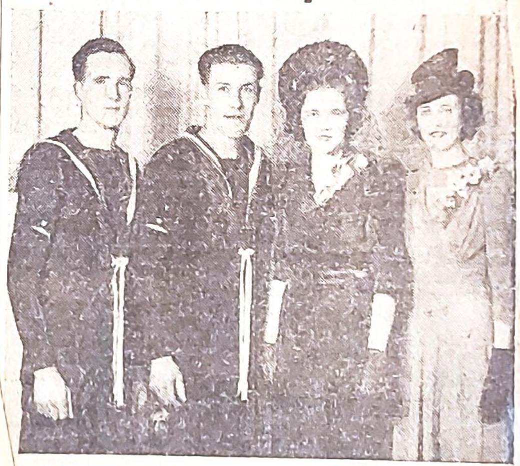
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—Photo by Posen

AUSTRALIAN WEDS HERE: F/O Ronald James Ramsay, R.A.F.T.C., and his bride, formerly Audrey Elizabeth Pepper, pictured following their wedding which took place on October 27 in the minister's study of St. Andrew's United Church, Westmount. Mrs. Ramsay is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Reid, of Westmount. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ramsay, of Armidale, New South Wales, Australia.

Montreal Couple Wed



The marriage took place recently in Halifax of Miss Janet Chalmers Brown, only daughter of Mrs. Jessie Brown and the late Sgt. George Brown of Montreal, to Leading Seaman C. E. Vallie, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Vallie of Westmount. Attendants were Miss Isobel Murray and Able Seaman Patrick C. H. Drinkwater.



The Transcona Shops' Pipe Band, which has proved to be one of Winnipeg's most popular musical attractions, and which has been very much in demand for entertainments and concerts.

The Black Watch (R.H.R.)

[illegible] will be afforded [illegible] to shoot at the forthcoming P.Q.R.A. Meeting [illegible] a day of practice at the [illegible] Ranges [illegible] the Black Watch [illegible] will take full advantage of it.

[illegible] P.Q.R.A. [illegible] for all comers at the Ranges [illegible] will enable the regimental [illegible] to [illegible] further practice [illegible] desire. The first match will start at 1.00 p.m. and will be a three range match, seven shots at each range, at [illegible] and 600 yards. The second match will start at [illegible] p.m. and will be a ten-shot match on 900 yards. Entrance fee for each match will be [illegible].

[illegible] entertainment in the Sergeants' Mess the previous night, the composite pipe band to represent Canada at the Vimy Pilgrimage ceremonies were the guests of the Black Watch pipe band last Friday evening. In the afternoon they were the guests of Molson's Brewery. Owing to the limited accommodation in the pipe band room this most enjoyable social function was held in the Sergeants' Mess. Pipe-Major Williamson presided in a very pleasing manner.

In addition to the chairman, those at the head-table included amongst others, Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., C.O. of the Black Watch; Lieut.-Col. McLean, Qr. Mr. in charge of the composite band; Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, Major D. Mannon, V.D., Capt. H. G. Jones, D. of Music, R.S.M. A. Ovenden; Pipe-Major S. H. Featherstone, Drum-Major J. E. Small, and C.S.M. R. A. [illegible], President of the Sergeants' Mess.

Speakers included Col. Fleming, Lieut.-Col. McLean, Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, Capt. Jones, R.S.M. Ovenden, Pipe-Major Williamson, Pipe-Major Featherstone and Drum-Major Small.

[illegible] who contributed to the excellent farewell send-off entertainment [illegible] A. Wardle, [illegible] excellent [illegible] and A. Nisbett (piano).

It was announced that Sergt. R. Hannah and Piper J. Ewart would represent the Black Watch in the composite pipe band. Piper Ewart joined the 21st Battalion at Kingston, Ont., and went overseas with the 2nd Division in 1915.

Amongst the visitors were Capt. Hardwick and wireless-operator J. Hicks of the S.S. Uganda, then in port.

The personnel of the composite pipe band, which sailed from Quebec on the R.M.S. Empress of Britain last Saturday afternoon, is as follows:—

Adjutant and Qr. Mr., Lieut.-Col. A. T. McLean, M.C., R.O.

Pipe-Major, S. H. Featherstone, A. and S. Highlanders, Hamilton, Ont.

Pipers—H. McCarroll, Lorne Rifles, Toronto; A. MacDonald, Cape Breton Highlanders; R. McL. Hutchinson, Toronto Scottish; J. K. Cairns, A. and S. Highlanders, Hamilton; G. D. Montgomery, Stormont Highlanders; J. W. Holmes, Cumberland Highlanders; R. Miller, Essex Scottish; J. Falconer, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg; N. McIver, Calgary Highlanders; J. Strachan, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; P. Pierce, Lanark and Renfrew Regiment; W. Brand, Camerons of Ottawa; R. Hannah and J. C. Ewart, Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada; P. Beaton, Pictou Highlanders; M. Lawson, Prince Edward Island Highlanders; D. A. MacDonald, Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver; J. C. McMillan, Canadian Scottish, Victoria, B.C.; and J. C. Bowie, Highland Light Infantry, Galt, Ont. Although all designated pipers, some of them hold the rank of Pipe-Major, Sergeant or Corporal in their respective Regiments.

Drum-Major, J. E. Small, 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto.

Drummers.—A. T. Marr, H. E. Armstrong, W. G. Burns, J. Clegg, R. G. Engell, J. Welman, W. M. McClemplin, L. G. Murphy, J. E. Bays and R. J. Sutherland. All of the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto.

Drum-Major F. A. McPherson, 1st Battn., Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Vancouver.

Drum-Major McPherson is the youngest "old" soldier in Canada. He is one of the drummers of the [illegible] C.L.I. who played that Regiment [illegible] the top" at Vimy Ridge, April [illegible] under Pipe-Major John Col[illegible] [illegible]monton, Alberta.

[illegible] C. Bowie, who is [illegible], served in the [illegible] (R.H.R.) of [illegible] 23 to 1905. [illegible] India [illegible] only [illegible]

Donne, the again o[illegible]
[illegible] century [illegible] of St. Paul's, is duced German beha[illegible]

The Battle of Tamai

By ALFRED H. HILL.

On March 13, 1884, was fought the battle of Tamai; quite a small affair when compared with present day battles, but which was full of thrills, and was as near to disaster as to make it memorable to those who took part in it, of which I was one.

At that time I was a British Tommy, serving with the 3rd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (the old Sixtieth), commanded by Colonel Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., A.D.C., an old Indian Mutiny warrior, whose breast was covered with ribbons. We had marched out from Suakim into the Sudan desert, and on the evening of the 12th March, had bivouacked, in square, about one mile from what was to be the battlefield.

How well do I remember that night. The enemy had possession of several thousand rifles, captured from the Egyptians, and with these they kept up a constant fire throughout the night, their riflemen having occupied some high rocks to our right front. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the white covers of the ambulance wagons made an ideal target for their fire. These were parked inside the square a little distance in rear of our battalion.

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Although I was standing orderly to the Adjutant, I had to take my turn for sentry duty when not required by him for other duties. Double sentries were posted by each company, making sixteen per battalion. These received instructions to remain standing, in order to keep better observation of their front, and were told not to move about. I had to perform two tours of sentry-go during the night, and I can assure you that, with the bullets flying round, I never felt more uncomfortable in my life. However, the enemy's fire was not very effective, and the whole force only lost three killed and a few wounded during the night.

At 8 o'clock the following morning, our whole force, with the exception of a guard for our camp, moved forward to meet the enemy. General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., was in supreme command. The advance was made in echelon of squares. The King's Royal Rifles acted as scouts. This Company preceded the advance. It had hardly reached the edge of a donga (depression), before it turned about and galloped back, pursued by thousands of fierce Fuzzy Wuzzies who had been lying doggo in the depression.

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It was during this retirement that the late Thomas Patrick Kearns (Pat), of Montreal, and his comrade Ginger Dellar, both of the King's Royal Rifles, but serving with the Mounted Infantry, specially distinguished themselves. A man of the Royal Sussex (M.I.) was shot and fell from his horse. Kearns and Dellar immediately dismounted, and while Kearns endeavored to raise the wounded man to his horse Dellar faced the advancing foe, and kneeling down opened as rapid a fire as possible. Lieut. the Honorable Scrope Marling, King's Royal Rifles, also of the Mounted Infantry, assisted Kearns to mount the wounded man, and the party escaped with the enemy only a few yards away. The Honorable Scrope Marling received the Victoria Cross, but I am sorry to say that Kearns and Dellar were not rewarded.

No. 1 square now received the full force of the enemy's charge, and as it had not fully completed its formation, due to obstacles such as mimosa bush and other scrub, disaster appeared imminent. The brunt of the attack fell upon the 42nd Highlanders, the York and Lancaster Regt. and the detachment of the Royal Navy. The two gatling guns were captured by the enemy, but were later recovered by the 42nd Highlanders.

A desperate hand-to-hand combat ensued, the enemy bursting into the square, thereby getting in rear of the 42nd and 65th. The fierceness of the fighting may be judged by the fact that at least 600 of the enemy were killed and several hundred of our own men were either killed or wounded in a few minutes at this point. Gen. Buller immediately realized the seriousness of the situation, and advanced No. 2 square to a point where its rear ranks were in advance of the front ranks of No. 1 square.

From this position it was able to pour a heavy fire across the front of No. 1 square, thereby preventing the enemy from reinforcing his attack, and enabling No. 1 square to reform. A large number of the enemy had also tried to rush No. 2 square, circling round and attacking the rear as well as the front and sides; but this square was in perfect formation, and it delivered such a terrible fire that the enemy were decimated, and its remnants finally retired.

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It was estimated that the enemy suffered a loss of about ten thousand. No prisoners were taken and no quarter was given by either side. We followed the retreat of the enemy for about two miles, this being easily traceable by blood on the rocks; then burnt their tents; blew up their ammunition and returned to Suakim.

A comparison of the treatment of soldiers of those days with those of the present day may be interesting to our readers, especially to serving soldiers. We received the magnificent sum of one shilling (24 cents) daily. Our rations consisted of one pound of hard tack (biscuits, including weevils), one pound of canned beef or mutton, one pint of weak coffee, one pint of weak tea, both brewed from sea water, condensed, and one pint of drinking water, also condensed sea water. Occasionally our canned meat was served up as a stew for dinner, a few preserved potatoes being included, and on a few occasions we received bread instead of biscuits. As the temperature rose as high as 131 degrees in the shade and much higher in the sun, it can be imagined what our water and canned meat were like.

During this campaign we received no presents from home, there were no pretty nurses to care for our sick and wounded, no picture shows, and our only entertainment was the removal and killing of the hundreds of lice which infested our bodies and clothing.

footman was a total abstainer and [illegible]







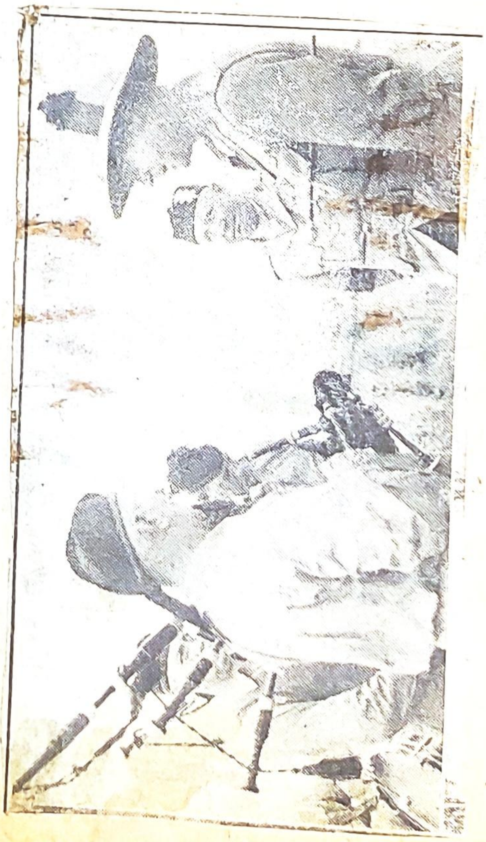




NAL DRUMHEAD PARADE on Canadian soil. This historic photograph shows the magnificent Montreal Black Watch swinging along behind their n pipe band to the huge parade ground on the eve of breaking camp to mbark for overseas. The long column of men spreads back along the road wn into a dip and fades into the far slope. On the summit of the hill their white tented city at Aldershot Camp, N.S., dots the horizon under a zing Maritime sun. The battalion moved past like a well-oiled [illegible] porter thought: "Hitler will never lick men like these!"



DUTCH CHILD WATCHES WITH AWE as pipers of a famous Canadian regiment pipe for burial services of comrades who fell during the Holland fighting. The pipers are: Pipe-Major H. McDonald, Montreal; Piper D. W. MacDonald, Alexandria, Ont.; Piper W. J. Hannah, Montreal.





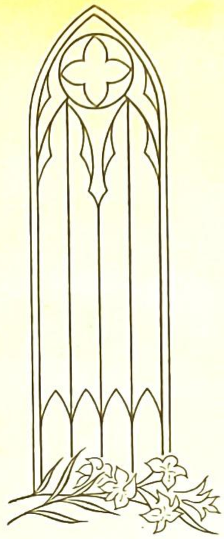

CALEDONIAN GAMES IN CANADA.
SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS



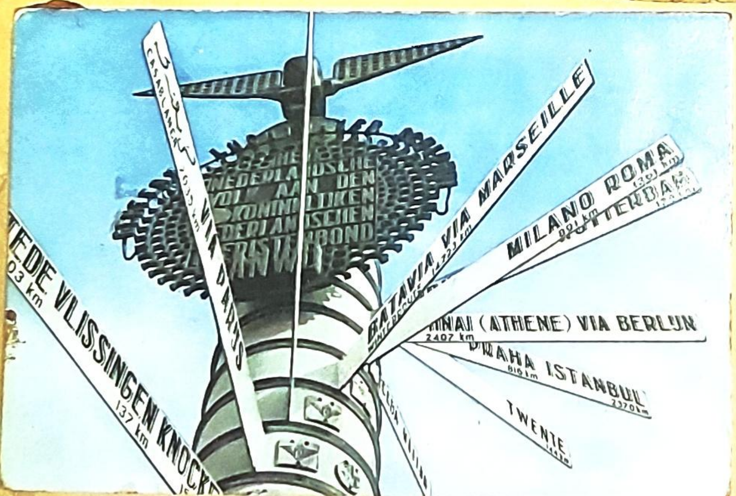




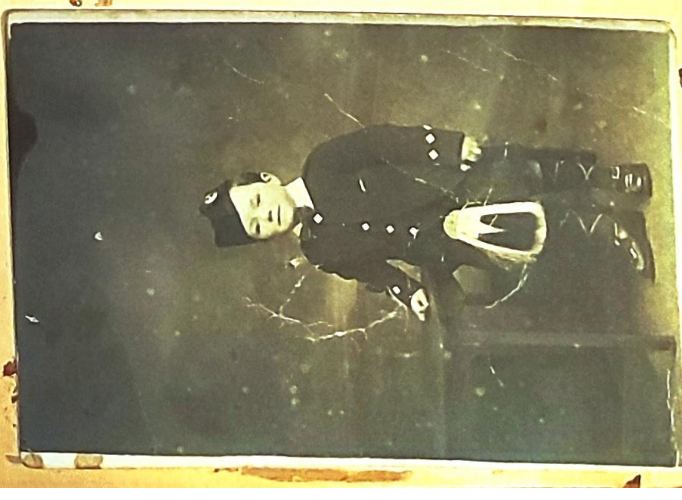




A
Memorial Record









QMS Harold Forsyth, and OS

member of the Black Watch pipe band (Reserve) and also a piper




15094
ROEDEAN SCHOOL, Nr BRIGHTON
411











Gdsmn.
R. Maskell

Rfmn.
Fred R. Forsyth

KILLED: Two Montreal soldiers who have been killed in action are shown above.

Guardsman Maskell, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Maskell, of 5305 Wellington street, Verdun, was serving in the 22nd Armored Regiment (Canadian Grenadier Guards) on the Western Front when he was reported killed in action. He enlisted four and a half years ago, and had been overseas two years. Three brothers also are overseas, one, Pte. T. W. Maskell, being a prisoner of war.

Rifleman Forsyth, 22, Queen's Own Rifles, who is reported to have died of wounds received in action on the Western Front, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Forsyth, of 2028 Favard street. He attended Riverside and Montreal Technical schools, enlisted in 1940 and went overseas in August, 1941, as a member of the 7th Rec'ce Regiment (17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars). Two brothers, QMS Harold Forsyth, and OS Ronald Forsyth, are serving overseas.

Killed in Action



Cpl. Stewart Leith

Only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. A. Leith, of 1076 Egan avenue, Verdun, Corporal Leith, 20, has been killed in action overseas, according to information received by his parents. A graduate of Verdun High School and Montreal Technical School, he enlisted here in May of last year. He went overseas with a Highland regiment in April of this year, and was transferred to another Highland unit. He was a member of the Black Watch pipe band (Reserve) and also a piper with the Boys Brigade, 2nd Company, before enlistment. He was employed by the Bell Telephone Company in civilian life.



Deaths on Active Serv

LEITH. Killed in action on the ... of October, 1943, in Italy, Corp. Stewart Leith, only and dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. H. ... Leith of 1076 Egan Avenue, Verdun, Que.

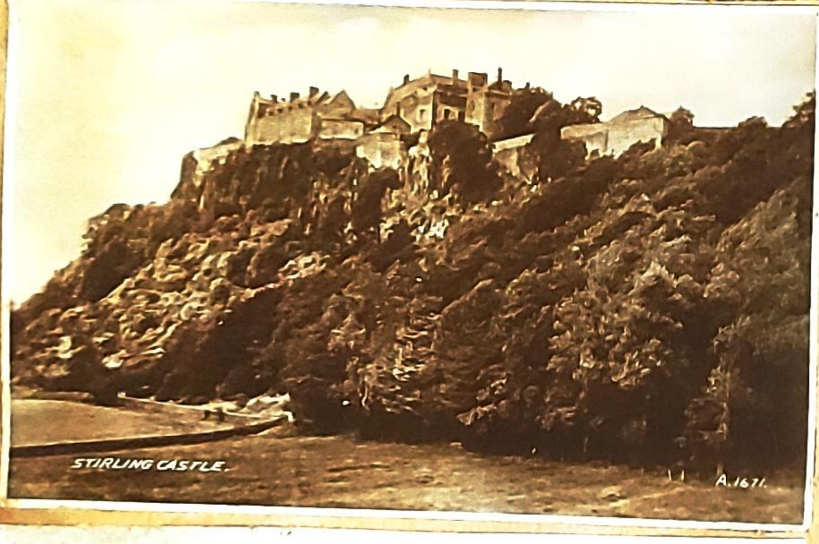
CRAWFORD. On October 28th, ... in this city, Annie Crawford, daughter of Charles Crawford, and the late Johan MacArthur, aged ... years. Funeral from D. A. Collins Chapel, 5610 Sherbrooke Street West, on Saturday at 10.30 a.m. Interment at Lakeview Cemetery.

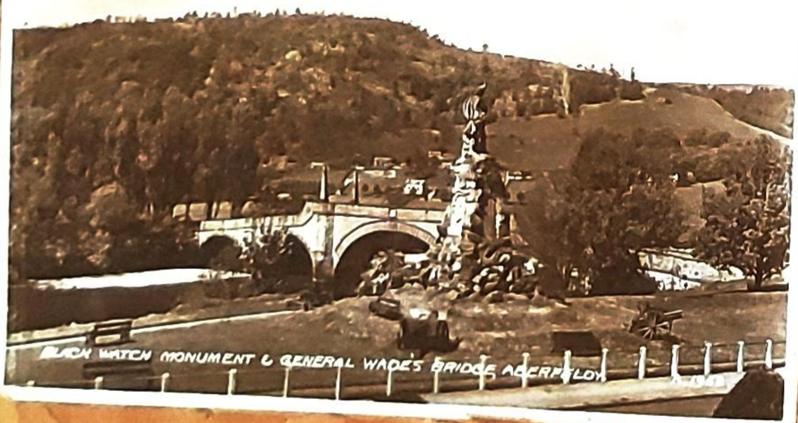
e in May-Time Weddings

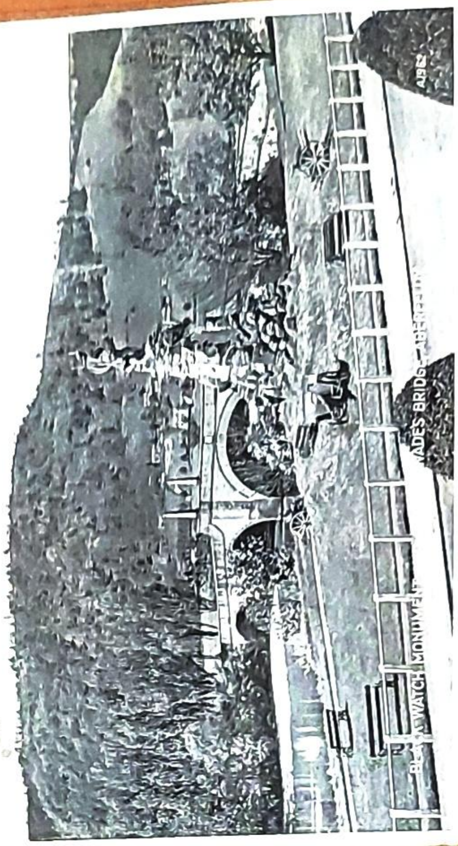


—Photo by Posen.

Lieutenant A. V. Lennox Mills, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, and his bride pictured leaving the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, on Saturday afternoon after their marriage. Mrs. Mills, formerly Miss Naomi Elspeth Maclean, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor W. Maclean, of Fort William, Ont. The bridegroom is the son of Colonel and Mrs. A. L. S. Mills. The couple were piped out of church by pipers of the bridegroom's regiment.















Petewawa camp, June 19









Cpl. David Keddy — Tpr. John A. Shepherd

KILLED: Two local soldiers who have been killed in action are shown above.

Corporal Keddy, 24, of the 8th Reconnaissance Regiment, died of wounds received in action early this month. He enlisted in the R.C.A.M.C. in 1940, transferred to the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, and went overseas in 1941. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Keddy, of 2669 Rozel street, Corporal Keddy received his education at Rushbrooke and Lorne schools. He was a former swimmer and polo player.

Trooper Shepherd, 22, eldest son of Sgt. P. T. Shepherd, of the Veterans' Guard of Canada, and of Mrs. Shepherd, of 7000 Durocher street, has been killed in action. He joined the Canadian Grenadier Guards (now the 22nd Armored Regiment), and went overseas in 1942. A brother Hugh, has been wounded in France, and another brother, E. A. Robert Shepherd, is in the navy.

Canadian Highlanders Swing Along





Piper Robert Hannah of Scotland, with two Eskimo girls from Cape Smith, where the patrol ship Nascopie visits once a year. The arrival of the supply ship is usually the signal for many gay parties



MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1944



Sgt. William Owen — Sgt. D. McEwan — L/Cpl. H. A. Harrop — L/Cpl. E. L. Young — Pte. R. McRendall — Pte. John Rose

Pte. Campbell — Sgmn. D. J. Mitchell — Piper John Keay — Pte. J. Dubiniak



Pte. S. J. Trickey — Rfm. Ian McLeod — Pte. J. Sargeant — Pte. V. Williams

LOCAL MEN WOUNDED: Fourteen Montrealers who have been wounded in action on the Normandy front, according to word received here, are shown above. Sergeant Owen has been reported dangerously ill in France by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Owen, 2229 Girouard avenue. Before enlisting he was an employe of G. W. Price, Ltd. Sergeant McEwan, son of the late A. McEwan and Mrs. D. Fisher, of 2407A Davidson street, won the Efficiency Medal overseas with the Black Watch. His wife and son reside at 363 Mayor street. Lance-Corporal Harrop, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Harrop, of 7881 Casgrain avenue, has been overseas since January, 1941, with the Black Watch. His two brothers are also serving with the Black Watch, and his father was a member of that unit in the Great War. Lance-Corporal Young, son of W. Young, D.C.M., of 5490 Ninth avenue, Rosemount, was educated at St. Brendan's and St. Dominic's Academies before enlisting in the R.C.C.S. in September, 1939. Private Campbell, whose wife lives at 122 Third avenue, Verdun, went overseas with the Black Watch in June, 1940. His mother, Mrs. William Campbell, lives at 355 Magdalen street. Signalman Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mitchell, of 4343 Girouard avenue, has two brothers overseas, one of whom is a prisoner of war in Germany. Piper Keay, son of Mrs. Isabelle Keay and the late Andrew Keay, of 2384 Rushbrooke avenue, was posted overseas with the Black Watch in September, 1940. Private Dubiniak, whose wife lives at 4477 LaSalle boulevard, came to Canada from the United States to enlist in December, 1940. Private Trickey, whose wife lives at 7045 Fabre street, enlisted in the Black Watch at the outbreak of war and has a brother wounded in Italy. Rifleman McLeod, whose sisters live in Westmount and Montreal, was an employe of Canadian Car Munitions, Ltd., before enlisting in March, 1943. He was posted overseas in November, 1943, with the Regina Rifle Regiment. Private Sargeant, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sargeant, of Sault-aux-Recollets, was born in England, came to Canada in 1921, and enlisted here with the Black Watch in September, 1939. Private Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, of Mont-[illegible], went overseas with the Black Watch in December, 1941. His [illegible] lives at 1915 Theodore street. Private McRendall, whose wife [illegible]es at 6663 Delorimier avenue, was an employe of the C.N.R. [be]fore enlisting in January, 1942. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. [He]nry McRendall, of 5560c Fourth avenue, Rosemount. Private [Ro]se, whose twin brother was also reported wounded in France, [is t]he son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Rose, of 5646 Fourteenth avenue [Ro]semount. He enlisted in July, 1940, with his twin brother and [wa]s posted overseas with him one year later.

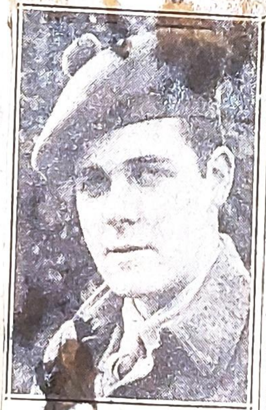
Piper C. M. Mackay — Pte. Rolf Olsen

WOUNDED: Word has been received here that the two Montrealers above have been reported wounded in action in France, according to word received here by their parents. Piper Mackay, 35, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackay, of 3586 Durocher street, has been a member of the Black Watch for 13 years and "went active" with his unit at outbreak of war. A recent winner of the Efficiency Medal, he is a native of Scotland and came to Canada in 1925. Private Olsen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aleksander Olsen, of 4620 Draper avenue, is a prominent skier having won the junior Canadian jumping championship and inter-scholastic skiing title. A member of a well-known family of skiers, he enlisted in the Black Watch in August, 1942, while attending McGill University, and has been overseas since May, 1943. He has a brother serving with the R.C.N.V.R.



C.S.M. C. Bolton — Cpl. G. Kelly — Cpl. W. Phillips — Piper W. Hannah — Pte. C. Garner — Pte. C. Pollock

WOUNDED OVERSEAS



LT. [illegible] McKENZIE WOOD, 23, who has been wounded in action, according to word received here by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, 25 Holton avenue. Educated at Westmount High School and Upper Canada College, Lt. Wood received his B.A. degree at McGill University. He joined the Black Watch, R.H.R. of Canada in 1942 and proceeded overseas the following year. He has one brother, Donald, in the R.C.A., and one sister, Helen, in the Red Cross Transport overseas.



Lieut.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie

Brilliant Young Soldier Kille[d] Leading Regiment in France

THE Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada has lost one of its most distinguished leaders with the announcement that Lieut. Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie, 36, commanding officer of the First Battalion, was killed in action on the Normandy front. Official word was received here yesterday by his wife, the former Muriel Jamieson, of 3065 Cedar avenue.

In a courageous attempt to move forward to join two of his companies trapped in a superior enemy attack, Lieutenant Colonel Cantlie came under the enemy's fire and died fighting, in the tradition of one of Canada's most prominent military families. The third of his family to command the Black Watch, he was the son of the late Lieut. Col James Cantlie, who commanded the Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg in the Great War [illegible] the nephew of Lieut. Col. [illegible] S. Cantlie, who was ap[pointed] commander of the 42nd Battalion, Black Watch, in the Great War. His cousin, Lieut. Col. S. D. Cantlie took command [illegible]



Royal Canadian Air Force photograph.

The pipes of the 42nd Battalion, Canadian Black Watch, playing their way into Mons on the eve of Armistice. Near this town, a hundred years before, the bagpipe had hurled a challenge at Napoleon.

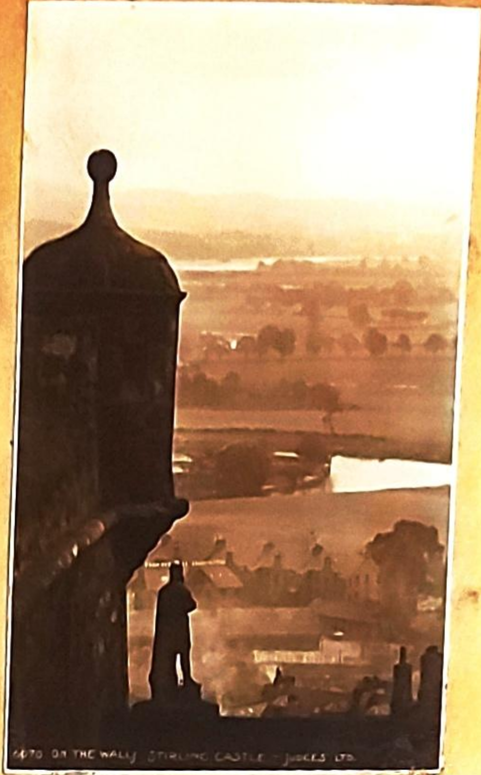
Douglas Haig reviewed the massed pipe bands of the Canadian Corps. On Dominion Day, 1918, all available pipe bands in the British Army met at Tanks for a Highland Gathering such as would have gladdened the heart of a Roderick Dhu or Prince Charlie.

If " A hundred pipers an' a' an' a' " could "dumfooner" an English army, what might not 500 pipers accomplish, for such was the number estimated to be present.

Since the war something like a piping renaissance has swept not only Scotland and Canada but the United States as well. The Highland Gathering, long a picturesque feature of Canadian Scottish community life, has taken a fresh lease of life. In the west new gatherings spring up every year. The old games circuit once confined to Scottish centres in Quebec, Ontario and the New England States, has widened to include all Canada. In the old days professional pipers and dancers made the round of the games, the tour proving a pleasant and profitable summer side-line for the top-notchers.

Memories of piping and dancing celebrities long since "gone west" linger on as traditions to daunt the over-optimistic competitor of to-day. Famous pipers and dancers, like old soldiers, never die. They may fade away in the flesh but their fame goes marching, on like John Brown's soul. Thus the shades of Willie MacLennan, Bob Ireland, Farquhar Beaton, Fred Riddell and John Mathieson remain to haunt the precincts of many a famous field on the old Canadian games circuit.

Wherever pipers foregather to test their skill a still mightier presence dominates the scene. The great MacCrimmon, composite shade of a whole piping dynasty, stands with ear alert.





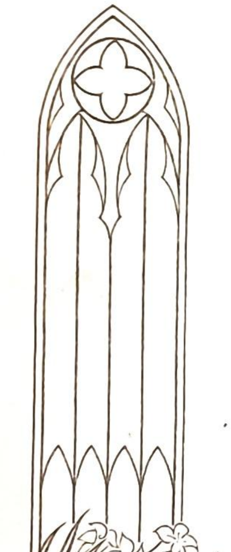




Les joueurs de bugle de la "Black Watch" sonnant le "Last Post" à la dédication de la "Côte 70," St. Sauveur des Monts, à la mémoire de feu le général Sir Arthur Currie.

—C.N.R. Photo.

Black Watch Buglers sounding the "Last Post" at the dedication of Hill 70, St. Sauveur des Monts, to the memory of the late General Sir Arthur Currie. (Right to left): Ven. Archdeacon Almond, W. B. Converse, father of the Hill 70 memorial idea; Brigadier J. G. Ross, and Col. Robert Starke.



A Memorial Record

THE QUEEN AND KING VISIT PIPERS AND FLIERS



THE QUEEN being herself a native of Scotland is very much at home in the company of pipers whether they are in musical action or silent. This picture was taken during a recent inspection of the Black Watch and it can be confidently stated that there was many a skirl out of the pipes before the day was over. Both Their Majesties have been very frequent visitors to all branches of the Canadian forces now in England. On such occasions the Queen wears a large maple leaf.



G. E. Fevens, training supervisor, eastern area.

Right—Corporal Stewart H. A. Leith. Killed in action.



THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1944



—Canadian Army Photo

C.W.A.C. PIPE BAND ON TOUR: Photographed in Windsor Station yesterday while they waited between trains is a small section of the Canadian Women's Army Corps Pipe Band, which, today begins a second Dominion tour starting from Saint John, N.B. They will be back in this district from May 10th to June 7th, when Montrealers will again have the opportunity of hearing the skirl of the pipes as produced by this unique group. These girls wear the same uniform as all C.W.A.C.'s with the exception of the Balmoral, which is khaki trimmed in beach-nut brown.



PIPING PRIZE.—Mrs W. M'Lean presenting first prize and a gold medal to Pipe-Major Robert Reid at the Scottish Pipers' Association contest in M'Lellan Galleries, Glasgow. Also in the group are Mr W. M'Lean, who was chairman, and Mr Duncan M'Murchy, president.

THE LATE MR THOMAS SCOTT

Well-Known Bonnybridge Nonagenarian

The death took place at a nursing home on Saturday last of Mr Thomas Scott, The Thorn, Bonnybridge. Mr Scott, who had attained to the great age of 92 years, was, for the greater part of a century, a prominent figure in farming and public circles in the Bonnybridge and Allandale districts.

The deceased gentleman was descended from Walter Scott, who held Woodend Farm, Castlecary, at the beginning of the 18th century, and who was succeeded there by his son, Walter, born in 1750. The farm then passed to John Scott, who, in turn, was succeeded by William Scott, father of the late Thomas Scott. Mr Scott's elder brother inherited Woodend, while he himself had always been known as Thomas Scott of the Thorn. He played a prominent part in Scottish agriculture, having introduced the American plough into this country nearly 60 years ago, while he had held office as president of the Scottish Agricultural Discussion Society. He also patented a bracken eradicator. Mr Scott was very proud of his family connection with the barony of Seabegs, they being among the earliest feuars, if not the very earliest. All his life he was keenly interested in public affairs, and gave evidence of that interest by his active participation in the work of public bodies. He was for six years a member of Stirling County Council, and had served for longer periods on the old School Board as a representative of Allandale, and also on the Falkirk Parish Council.

In spite of his advanced years, Mr Scott was blessed with a wonderfully retentive memory and enjoyed a great degree of health. He could recall the time when there were only about a dozen houses in Bonnybridge; when there were no foundries in the district; and he could remember also the old distillery which was succeeded by a paper mill. His recollections went so far back as to the time when there were neither houses nor brickworks at High Bonnybridge. In fact, during his boyhood, the chief features of the Bonnybridge district were the meal mills and three or four farm steadings. He frequently attended the meetings at the Maxwell-Miller Hut, and nothing delighted him more than to speak in reminiscent vein of the past history of the barony of Seabegs, which includes all Bonnybridge south of the Bonny, as well as Allandale. He was, in fact, an outstanding personality in the district in point of age and his interest in the affairs of that wide locality. It is of interest to add that his great-great-grandfather, Walter Scott, was an elder of Dennyloanhead Session at its formation and a man of great influence. The first school in Bonnybridge was gifted and endowed by a member of the Scott family.

Mr Scott married Jane Fraser Bennie of Meadowside on 14th June, 1880, and both lived to celebrate their golden wedding in 1930. Mrs Scott, however, died five years ago, and of a family of eight there are five daughters and one son surviving.

The funeral took place to Falkirk Cemetery on Tuesday, and was largely attended. The Rev. Thomas Miller, minister of St. Helen's Church, High Bonnybridge, officiated.

... TO THE EDITOR

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1943.

PIPERS STUDY ART IN SCOTLAND'S ANCIENT CAPITAL



Pipers with the Canadian Army Overseas have recently completed a course of schooling at the British Army's school of piping in Edinburgh, Scotland's ancient capital and seat of the skirling art. Here they are studying their specialty. At top left a class tunes [illegible] practice session. Canadian and British Army pipers [illegible] the classes are pictured lower left with the chief instructor, PIPE-MAJOR ROSS (centre). Canucks in the group include PIPER ROBERT MACKIE, Vernon, B.C.; PIPE-MAJOR SAM SCOTT, Ottawa; his brother, ANDY SCOTT, and PIPER JOHN MITCHELL of Montreal. A view of the historic city which the Canadians enjoyed is shown top right, while at lower right Piper Andy Scott of Ottawa "gives" in true Highland style as he concentrates on a practice lesson.

Canadian Army Photo.



[illegible] ARMS. Armed with wooden guns, the [illegible] and his brothers and sister paraded nearly every day to the skirl of the pipes.

...didate... meeting in St. Brigid's School...

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
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Pipe Major Robert Hannah
c/o 42nd Highlanders Armory
Black Watch Regiment
Bleury St.
Montreal
Quebec,
Canada.

Australians Take Honors at Wireless School



Three Australians, above, look over their medals and diplomas presented yesterday at No. 1 Wireless School, Queen Mary Road during exercises for one of the largest classes of its kind ever graduated in Canada. The class-leading medalists are Leading Aircraftmen B. W. Cobcroft, Allora, Queensland; R. J. Ramsey, Armadale, N.S.W., and B. A. Lynch, Paramatta, N.S.W. Among the graduates from his province, below, are, front row: J. M. Cliche, of Valley Junction, Beauce County; R. L. Rainville of Portneuf; J. A. Patry, Quebec City, and Marcel Cote, Victoriaville. Back row, Earl McClenaghan, Huntingdon; Oswald Field, 1245 St. Mark street, Montreal; Lionel Fournier, Quebec City, and F. J. Topp, 1461 Mountain street, Montreal.















Highland Dancers From Cornwall, Ont , Attend Reception



Photo by Glay Sperling, News Pictures of Canada

A highlight of the reception held at the Chateau, on Thursday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turnbull, was the Highland Dances by the Misses Norma MacNeil and Catherine MacLeod, with Piper Peter D. MacInnes playing the pipes for them. Miss Catherine MacLeod is shown on the left and Miss Norma MacNeil on the right in the foreground of the picture, in their Scottish costume. Piper MacInnes is on the extreme right of the line of pipers. The other three pipers are from the Black Watch regiment.



DUTCH CHILD WATCHES WITH AWE as pipers of a famous Canadian regiment pipe for burial services of comrades who fell during the Holland fighting. The pipers are: Pipe-Major H. McDonald, Montreal; Piper D. W. MacDonald, Alexandria, Ont.; Piper W. J. Hannah, Montreal.

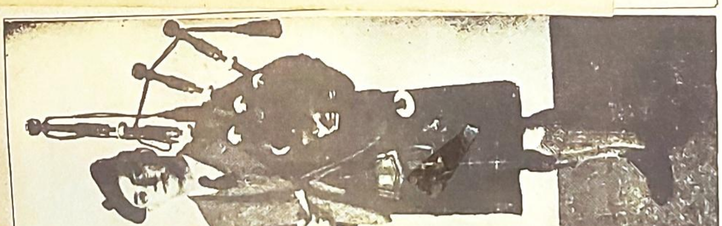
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This Official Recognition
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with the thanks
of the Fair Corporation.

RMoses

ROBERT MOSES, President



P/M Donald MacLeod
Eight times winner of the Gold Clasp presented at Inverness by the Highland Society of London.

Tom Reid Regales Colleag
With the Strains of Bagpipe:

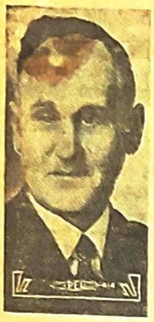
Liberal Member From West Coast Certainly Goes to Town When Indulging in His Favorite Pastime

BY STAFF REPRESENTATIVE

OTTAWA, Can., Feb. 16.—The Pied Piper of Parliament Hill is Tom Reid, Liberal member from New Westminster, B. C., one of the brawniest of Scots.

From his room on the fifth floor of the Parliament Buildings, since he first was elected a member of the House of Commons 14 years ago, Tom Reid has been regaling his colleagues with Scottish music. His bagpipes are the best that money can buy.

Pied Piper



Tom Reid

Come a spare-off night, Tom Reid hoofs it from the Commons for his beloved "pipes," while other members take their dinner first. But a swirl at the bagpipes is a cocktail to Tom Reid.

In a lock-shut office, so that non-lovers of the bagpipes cannot come in and disturb the din, he simply "goes to town" with the martial strains of the pibroch. That's the encore.

But the doors of Parliament Hill are heavy and mostly double, and they don't keep out the wail of the bagpipes from entering. You can hear the "Road to the Isles" or the "Flowers of the Forest" in far distant parts of the long-flung corridors.

Balled Out by "Mounties"

Tales of the playing include one story of Reid playing his way around the expansive, dignified buildings, engrossed in sublime contentment. A horrified French-Canadian member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police hurriedly approached and "balled out" this member of Parliament in no uncertain terms.

But Tom Reid, member of Parliament, was in no mood for taking this stuff.

"I said to him," Reid relates, "you don't know real music. You can't do that sort of thing to me. Say, I wish you could see that constable vanish when he found out I was a member of Parliament, with my heart in the old highlands of Scotland."

Piping Is Man's Job

But Tom Reid says "pipin not for the bonnie lassies and man's job. Women pipers sh not be granted equal status men, he states. His main argum is that "piping" by women "kno them all out of shape." He does like this, because he considers t Scottish lassies are the "salt of th earth."

He puts it this way: "Although women may become efficient mistresses of the bagpipes, in so doing they are losing their natural charm. Most women pipers look knocked out of shape, their bodies acquiring an unnatural twist from strenuous blowing."

All Veterans

The troops who arrived last night at Bonaventure Station included men who had stormed one of the toughest strongpoints of Nazi resistance in Italy—Cassino—or had fought through fanatical S.S. resistance in Belgium, Holland and Germany. Lieut.-Col. Robert L. Purves, whose address was given as St. Joseph de Sorel, was one of those who were at Cassino, winning the Distinguished Distinguished Service Order for his gallantry at one of the war's most bombed spots.

Practically every local unit was represented in the returning contingent, among members of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, being Pte. William John Hanna, a piper in his own right, who was welcomed home to the tune of the pipes by his father, Pipe Major Robert Hanna, and by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Commandant of the regiment. Private Hanna was wounded at Caen, one of the crucial battlefields of war.

Francis D. Thompson Mourned at Funeral

A funeral service was held this afternoon at 3482 Grey avenue for Francis D. Thompson, 76, who died on Monday at his home, 1065 Victoria avenue, St. Lambert. Burial was in Mount Royal Cemetery.

Mr. Thompson, for many years a resident of Greenfield Park, was a retired glass manufacturer. Born and educated at Strone, Argyllshire, Scotland, he came to Canada in 1910. He is survived by his wife, formerly Elizabeth M. Cameron; a son, Sgt. W. K. Thompson, R.C.A.F.; and four daughters, Mrs. Donald McRae, Mrs. M. Rumsay, of Savona, N.Y.; Mrs. N. S. Mitchell and Mrs. Harry Miller.

GAZETT MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUL

An Officer and a Gentleman

All officers and men of the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, who served in the first World War, will learn with sorrow and a sense of personal loss that the one and only quartermaster whom the battalion knew in the years of its training and active service, Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C., has died.

There are always certain men in a regiment who give character to the unit. They are not necessarily senior officers, they may not even be commissioned, but by the strength—the color, the uniqueness of their personality—they put a stamp on the whole life of the regiment insomuch that when it is recalled, their names will inevitably be spoken. J.K., as he was universally known, was one of these men. No one who knew the 42nd can ever forget that sturdy figure, that bronzed face, that rich Fifeshire accent. Nor do the passing years dim the picture of J.K. on his beloved horse "Sandy", coming "up the line".

J. K. was a professional soldier, of an old and splendid type. Trained at the very heart of Black Watch tradition in the famous depot of the regiment at Perth, he spent 23 years of his life in the army. Entering the service at the age of 17, he passed through all gradations of rank from private to captain, winning his commission in the field.

He served in the Boer War with the 2nd Battalion of the regiment. In the experience of that bitter campaign he gained that authority which belongs only to those whose training has been tested in the flame of action. The Black Watch brought back from South Africa an imperishable fame won through defeat and triumph by the devotion and rock-like strength of men such as J. K. Beveridge.

To the 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., organizing in Montreal in February, 1915, he came as a veritable "gift of the Gods." Here was a man who knew the British Army, its organization, its training, its tradition. Here was one who knew war, its ardors, its emergencies, its demands. From the moment he was taken on strength, J. K. made the Battalion his own. He toiled for it, he literally lived for it.

Only those who, in the early days of training, bore the full weight of responsibility, could tell what J. K. meant to them in the task of building a fighting unit. His knowledge of the structure and routine of battalion life, his mastery of all questions of supply, his authority on matters of dress in a kilted regiment—from the length of the kilt to the cock of a Glengarry—these were qualities which made J. K. the perfect quartermaster. There was hardly his equal on the western front. Certainly no battalion was better cared for than the 42nd while J. K. reigned at the "horse lines."

Difficulties of supply he regarded as a challenge, problems of transport, emergencies occasioned by enemy fire, these he took in his stride. There was a war on, but J. K. was not the one to allow nature or man to prevent his getting the rations and equipment up to his battalion.

Out of the line he could be, and was, hardboiled with any man who tried to "put one over," but when the battalion was in action, and particularly when it came out to support or rest, there was nothing he would not do for weary men. Because of his devotion, his unique efficiency, his disregard of danger, he was decorated with the Military Cross, and no honor among the many gained by the 42nd was more truly won.

It is one thing to be respected or admired, it is another and better thing to be liked and claimed as a friend. Throughout the war, J. K. accumulated friends as some gathered souvenirs, and what is more, he kept them long after men had gone their ways in peace. In the Battalion he had every man's friendship.

◆ ◆ ◆

Especially was he a favorite among the young subalterns. Out of the line in some farm billet, surrounded by a group of youngsters who were persuaded they were masters of any card game, he continued their education by consistently winning. When a man wins your money and is still loved, he has "got something." J. K. had that "something" and was greatly loved. Therefore, today he is mourned.

All across this land and beyond the seas the word of his death will bring to those who knew him a sense of irreparable loss, the feeling that the world is a poorer place because J. K. is gone.

He died in service, for there is no doubt that his unceasing labor for the Home Guard of his own Fifeshire countryside hastened his end. When the war broke the old warrior looked for his fitting place and found it in his own village of Leslie. There he organized and directed the Home Guard through those dark years when any night might hear the bells sounding the invasion alarm. Day and night he was on duty training, equipping, inspiring his little force for any emergency.

So he lived and so he died. In service for God and country. With firm and simple faith, with unflinching courage and unmeasured devotion, Capt. J. K. Beveridge did his duty till his summons came and he received from God the great commendation, "Well done [illegible] good and faithful servant." [illegible]

J. K.—the men who loved you, salute you. . Ave atque vale.

G. G. D. K.



Ogilvy.

Obituary

Minister emeritus R J. Berlis

Dr. R. J. Berlis, 73, minister of the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul for 27 years, died Aug. 26 while vacationing on Prince Edward Island.

Born in Victoria Harbour, Ont., Dr. Berlis preached at St. Andrew and St. Paul from 1946 to 1973, when he retired and became minister emeritus of the church.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and New York City's Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Berlis studied in Scotland and Germany before becoming assistant minister of St. Andrew and St. Paul in 1939.

During the Second World War, Dr. Berlis served as an army chaplain, first with the Canadian Forestry Corps and then with the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

He was inducted as minister of the Sherbrooke St. church in September, 1946.

Dr. Berlis is survived by brothers Douglas, of Toronto, and Norman, of London, England.

A funeral was held in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul with burial in Hunter River, P.E.I.

Telegraphic Address: "BAGPIPES, GLASGOW."

Corporation Telephone No. 3340.
National Telephone No. 21 Douglas.

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GLASGOW, 24th Oct 1905

Mr Robert Hannah.

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1905 Oct. 24		1 Pipe Box.			11	6
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RECEIVED PAYMENT 18 APR 1906 Pro. JH PETER HENDERSON

With thanks



LANDING CARD

Name: Hannah R. Age: 41

S.S. METAGAMA

Class: THIRD

QUEBEC SEP 1 1929 Date Stamp IMMIGRATION



BETTER THAN EV[illegible]

War-Time Standard of Pip[illegible] in Scots Regiments

NO SHORTAGE OF PLA[illegible]

War or no war, the enthusia[illegible] piping in Scottish regiments is a[illegible] as ever, and the standard of play[illegible] anything, better than ever. This [illegible] was expressed by Pipe-Major Willi[illegible] Ross, the well-known Scots exponent of th[illegible] art, who is in charge of a military pipin[illegible] school somewhere in Scotland.

The school was formed in 1902, and peace-time pipers attended a six-mo[illegible] course. During the last war the activities [illegible] the school were dropped, but it has been decided to keep going for the duration although the war-time course has been curtailed to a period of one month.

During the years 1914-1918 Army piping suffered a severe setback as 500 pipers were killed and 600 wounded. This had serious repercussions when the regiments were back on a peace-time footing. There was a big shortage of pipers, and it is with memories of the aftermath of the last war that the school has been kept going. Furthermore, by keeping the school functioning, it is hoped to maintain a high standard of playing in bands.

OPEN TO ALL RANKS

The school is open to pipers of all ranks. Many are pipe-majors, but the only qualification for attendance at the school is [illegible] the pupil shows great promise and is nominated by his pipe-major or, in the case o[illegible] the pipe-major himself, by his officer.

Pipe-Major Ross is renewing several friendships. Attending the class just now is a piper who, when at school, received lessons from the Pipe-Major when he was touring the Highlands and Outer Isles under the auspi[illegible] of the Piobaireachd Society coaching young pipers. The boy joined a Scots regiment and a place was found for him in the pipe band. His officers were impressed by his ability and, when a circular was sent inviting pipers to attend the school, the lad's nomination was quickly forthcoming.

At the school, the pipers are taught reading, writing, and theory. The majority of piping enthusiasts, while being expert readers of music and well up in memorising tunes, find themselves greatly handicapped by not being able to write music with confidence. At the school the pipers are taught to play tunes and then told to write them in a manuscript book from memory.

MEMORY TUNE WRITING

The standard of writing is very high indeed, and a reporter on looking through a manuscript book compiled by different pipers from memory, found it hard to believe that the music had not been machine-printed.

Generally, during the month's course, the pipers are taught 12 tunes and one piobaireachd, which suggests excellent progress and reflects great credit on the playing capabi[illegible]ties of the pupils.

The majority of the pipers passing thr[illegible] the school belong to the Highlands [illegible] Islands, although quite a number of th[illegible] have come south when young and before [illegible]ing up, resided in cities. At present th[illegible] are three Canadians undergoing a course [illegible] they, like their fellow pupils, are out and [illegible] enthusiasts.

When an *Evening Dispatch* representat[illegible] visited the school, the dozen pupils were he[illegible] at practice with their chanters. A bla[illegible]board occupied a prominent place in the b[illegible]ground, and was used for explaining the i[illegible]cacies of movements encountered when [illegible]ing piobaireachd especially.

The playing of piobaireachd, which to [illegible] layman is the great music, is a strong [illegible] with Pipe-Major Ross. Not every piper [illegible] comes to the class plays piobaireachd [illegible] before he leaves the school he has rec[illegible] the necessary elementary training in [illegible] department to set him on the right road.

field. Interment Elmira, N.Y.

GRIMMOND. At his residence, 703 5th Ave., Verdun, Sept. 16th, 1944, Alexander B. (Sandy) Grimmond, age 51 years, beloved husband of Eva Steeves, father of Bruce Grimmond, overseas. Remains resting at the J. F. Wilson Funeral Home, 5531 Verdun Ave. Service in the Chapel Sept. 19th, at 2.30 p.m. Interment Mount Royal Cemetery.

...street, 7.30 a.m. [illegible] mass, St. Patrick's Church, thence Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

CRAWFORD—Dec. [illegible]th, 1931, at her late residence, St. Mary's Road, Parish of Pointe Claire, Johan MacArthur, dearly beloved wife of Charles Crawford, in her [illegible] year. Funeral [illegible] residence, Friday at 2.30 p.m. [illegible]ment at Lake View Cemetery, Point[illegible]e. 293-2

YPER
YPRES

JESSIMAN. On Fri., Mar. 16th, 1945, at the residence of her brother-in-law Alexander Gray, 1174 St. Mark St., Annie Jessiman, daughter of the late George Jessiman and Mary Cameron of Dufftown, Banffshire, Scotland, in her 82nd year, dearly loved aunt of Annie Gray. Funeral from the Chapel of Jos. C. Wray & Bro., 1234 Mountain St., [illegible] p.m. Mon., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

DEATHS.

HANNAH—At "Glen Orchy," Head of Muir, Denny, on 8th April, 1936, Janet Macintyre, aged 62 years, dearly beloved wife of William Hannah, and daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Alexander Macintyre of Bankier. "Dearer to memory than words can tell."

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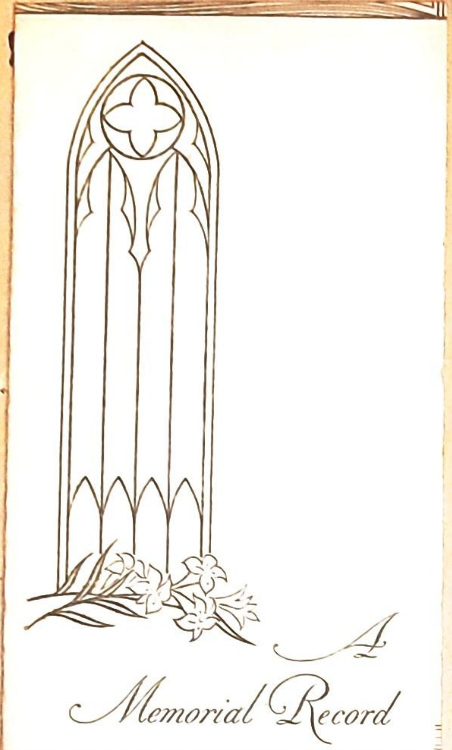




Photo Fox Photos Ltd

ARRAS - Le LION, Style XVe Siecle, Renaissance en Cuivre martelé et doré, hauteur 3 mètres 20, surmontant le Beffroy, reconstruit en 1929. Mr Paquet, architecte, Mr P. Séguin, sculpteur, exécution définitive, Mr Moreau, plombier à Paris







Card of Thanks

MacDONALD. Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanton and family, wish to thank the members of the Black Watch pipe band personal friends in the Black Watch, J. T. Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. William Bryson and Interlopers, and all kind friends of the late Hugh MacDonald, for floral tributes and sympathy.

DEATHS and FUNERALS

Angus Morrison

Angus Morrison, husband of Mary Morrison, of 6 Tisdale street, apartment 1, died suddenly Saturday evening after leaving the residence of his son-in-law, John Winning, 119 Emerald street north. A resident of this city since 1923, Mr. Morrison was a native of Stornoway, Scotland, and was in his 70th year. For five years he was the church officer of St. John Presbyterian church and was a member of that church. He was a Mason, belonging to the A.F. & A.M. in Glasgow, Scotland, and was a member of the Gaelic society, and a veteran of the South African war. Surviving are his widow, three daughters, Mrs. John Winning, city; Miss Christina Morrison, city, and Mrs. Harry McNeil, Southampton, Ont., and three brothers. The remains are resting at the Dodsworth & Brown funeral home until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock and then will be conveyed to St. John Presbyterian church for service at 2 o'clock. Interment in Woodland cemetery.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1947

Veteran Pipe Major Retires

Black Watch Honors Robert Hannah

Described by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, commanding officer of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, as "one of the oldest and finest men in the regiment", Pipe Major Robert Hannah, whose association with the unit goes back to 1907, retired from his position last night on the occasion of the initial parade of the battalion for the fall and winter training program.

He is succeeded by Pipe Major Frank Hinton, who served overseas in both world wars. At the close of the parade, Colonel Traversy called Pipe Major Hannah out of the ranks, shook hands with him and told the parade that the veteran would not be lost to the regiment. Pipe Major Hannah was invited to participate in outstanding regimental events, and has also been asked to organize a pipe band for The Black Watch Association.

In the Sergeant's Mess,' later, RSM R. Diplock, regimental sergeant major, also paid tribute to the valuable services of the retiring pipe major, who in a brief reply recalled that one of his earliest duties with The Black Watch was to attend the Tercentenary celebrations in Quebec in 1908. His connection with the regiment was severed when he went to Australia at the end of that year, but he was back again in 1912.

The two pipe majors regaled the commanding officer, Major W. J. C. Stikeman, Sergeant Major Diplock, and Company Sergeant Major J. G. Turnbull, D.C.M., with Highland tunes when the colonel went to speak to the pipers in their own quarters.

The battalion turn-out numbered 291 all ranks. Three of the Company Commanders r e former officers commanding in the rank of lieutenant colonel, who have accepted lower rank to serve again. They are Major Stikeman, Major J. G. Bourne, who commanded a battalion of the Special Service Force; and Major J. W. Knox. The other senior officers are Major A. F. Smith, [illegible] officer; Major A. P. Boswell, who also served with the British Army in India and Burma: and Major R. R. MacDougall, who served in the Canadian Armored Corps in Northwest Europe.



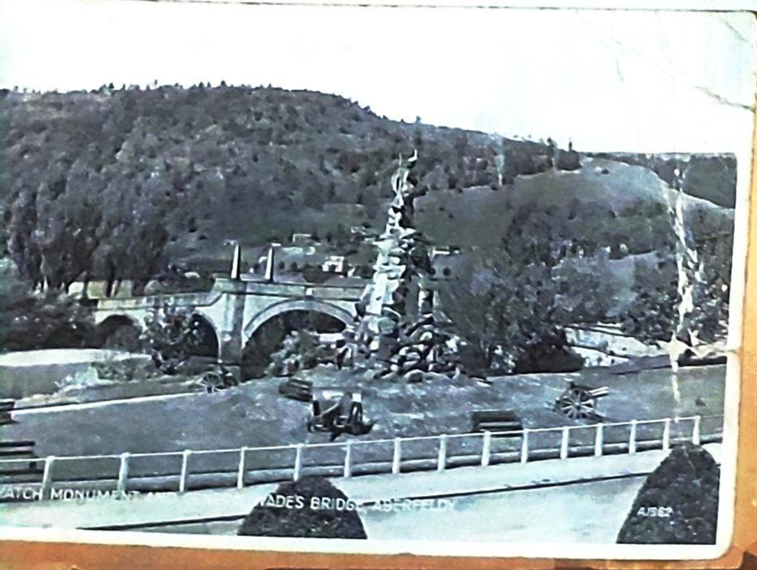
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, STORNOWAY. 21865



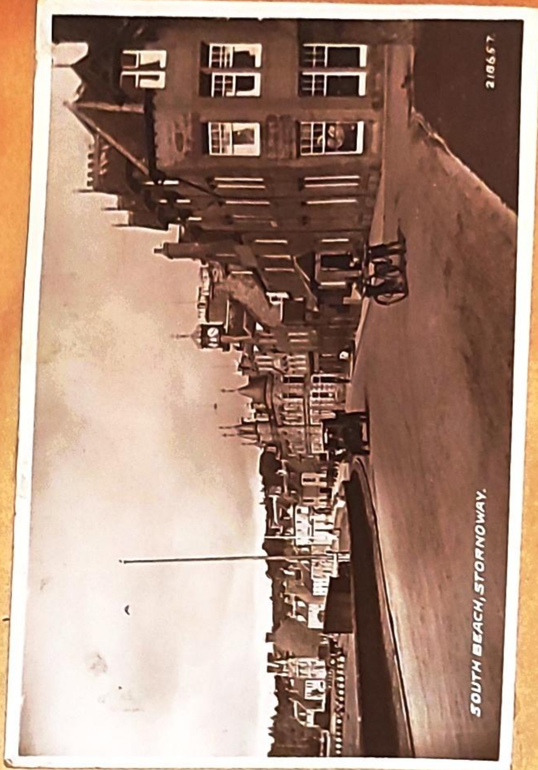
MARITIME BUILDINGS, STORNOWAY. (BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE OLD STRONGHOLD OF THE MACLEODS OF LEWIS.) A.5116.



TAYMOUTH CASTLE HOTEL, KENMORE 211290.JV.



ATCH MONUMENT AND [illegible] WADES BRIDGE, ABERFELDY. A1562



SOUTH BEACH, STORNOWAY. 21867



[illegible] MONUMENT & GENERAL WADES BRIDGE ABERFELDY





CASUALTY IN FRANCE: Major Philip H. Mackenzie, the Black Watch, who has been [illegible]unded in France, according to w[illegible] received here by his regiment. He is the son of Mrs. Philip Mackenzie, of 8 Redpath Place, and of the late Major Philip Mackenzie, M.C., who had a distinguished record of service with the famous Princess Pat's in the Great War. Major Mackenzie, jr., joined the Black Watch in January, 1940, and after training with the regiment's provisional officers' training school, was commissioned lieutenant in September. He served for a time at a training centre and was a liaison officer, but he reverted from the rank of captain to proceed overseas, where he won his captaincy and his majority.



[W]OUNDED: Lieut. Zavie[r Mi]ller, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. [Lo]uis Miller, of 673 De L'Epee



Sgt. George Barron Missing



Cpl. S. J. Mason Missing



L/Cpl. J. F. Brown Missing



Piper Robert Robson Missing



Pte. Teddy McCann Missing



Pte. C. J. Grimwood Missing



Cpl. J. C. Boyce Wounded



Cpl. Thos. Davies Wounded



L/Cpl. J. R. Cooney Wounded



Tpr. Frank Shute Wounded



Gnr. F. W. Lewis Wounded



Pte. James Evans Wounded

MONTREAL CASUALTIES: The toll of battle continues to exact its casualties of Montreal soldiers. All the missing above are members of The Black Watch. Sergeant Barron, a former Golden Gloves competitor, is a son of David Barron, of Magog; Corporal Mason, son of Mrs. S. Mason, of 6128 Durocher avenue, Outremont, has a brother, Harold, serving in the R.C.A.F.; Corporal Brown is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brown, of 4325 Coolbrook avenue, and a graduate of West Hill High School; Piper Robson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Robson, of 6824 Fabre street, is holder of the Canadian Efficiency Medal. His wife, the former Elsie Thompson, lives at 5243 St. Andre street; Private McCann is the son of Mrs. E. McCann, of 6304 Third avenue, Rosemount, and his wife, the former Stella Brown, lives at 6643 Delorimier avenue. Private Grimwood is the son of Thomas A. Grimwood, of 4154 Marcil avenue, and the late Mrs. Grimwood. Corporal Boyce, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conn Boyce, live at 7886 Casgrain street, has over four years service in the army; Corporal Davies, of the 7th Rec'ce Regiment (17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars) is the son of Mrs. Davies, of 4613 Clanranald avenue, and his wife lives at Farnham. Corporal Cooney, R.C.A.S.C., 28, son of Mrs. Aurore Cooney, of 2481 Quesnel street, joined up at the outbreak of war. Son of a veteran of the Great War, Corporal Cooney has a brother serving in France, and another brother who has been invalided back to Canada. Trooper Shute, formerly of the Royal Montreal Regiment, was serving with an Alberta unit when wounded. His wife, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Humphries, of 315 First avenue, Verdun, and son, live at that address. His parents reside at 133 Second avenue, Verdun. Gunner Lewis, R.C.A., 28, is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lewis, of [illegible] St. Firmin street, Sault au Recollet. Private Evans is another member of The Black Watch. His mother lives at 5407 Papineau avenue.



Spr. Herbert F. Cooke



Gdsmn. Alfred J. Wyburd

KILLED IN FRANCE: Two Verdun men who have been killed in France are shown above. Sapper Cooke, 31, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, only son of Herbert Arthur Cooke, of Swindon, England, was born in Montreal and was employed here before joining the R.C.E. in July, 1940. He had been overseas three years. His wife, the former Alice Margaret Finlay, and son, four, live at 7[illegible] Egan avenue, Verdun. Guardsman Wyburd, 22, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Wyburd, of 671 Fourth avenue, Verdun, joined the Canadian Grenadier Guards in 1941 and went overseas the following year. He was educated in Verdun. An older brother, Cecil, is overseas with the R.C.O.C. A brother-in-law, Cpl. R. McMaster, was killed overseas last year.

Pte. Richard Yanor Wounded in France

According to word received here by his parents, Pte. Richard Yanor, 22-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Yanor of 5680 St. Urbain street, has been reported wounded in action on the Normandy front while serving with the First Battalion, Black Watch. He enlisted two years ago with the unit.



Pte. Richard Yanor

Private Yanor was educated at Luke Callaghan School. Before enlisting he was employed by the Moulton Company Ltd.

Dr. Leo Goodwin Of Queen's, Dead

HALIFAX, Aug. 16—(C.P.)—Dr. Leo Frank Goodwin, 62, head of the industrial chemistry [illegible] chemical engineering dep[artment] at Queen's University, [illegible] Ont., died yesterday [illegible] Queensland [illegible]

WOUNDED IN FRANCE



MAJ. ALEXANDER MacLAURIN, Croix de Guerre, who was reported wounded in action recently while serving in France with the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, according to word received here by his wife, the former Kathleen Porteous, who with her two sons, Peter and Robin, lives with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Carlyle A. Porteous, 6325 LaSalle boulevard, Verdun. The extent of his wound is not known. Maj. MacLaurin won the Croix de Guerre at Dieppe and was mentioned in despatches at that time. Born in Ottawa he was educated at Trinity College and Toronto University. He took his military training with the Provincial C.O.T.C. and was commissioned with the Black Watch in January, 1940. He went overseas the following December and served at Dieppe with the famous "C" Company of his unit. He commanded a mortar platoon during the beach fighting and in the face of heavy enemy mortar fire personally supervised the removal of wounded under protection of Bren gun fire. He married in 1936 and prior to enlisting was with the Accessories Manufacturers Limited here.

SCOTS LINKS [WITH] THE ESKI[MOS]

FUTURE OF TH[E FUR] TRADE

Mr P. Ashley Cooper, gov[ernor of the] Hudson Bay Company and [illegible] the Bank of England, spoke [illegible] into Hudson Bay," when he [illegible] at luncheon in the Palace Hot[el] yesterday of Aberdeen Cham[ber of Com]merce. Mr W. P. Milne, pre[sident of the] chamber, presided.

Mr Cooper, who is a native [illegible] since becoming governor of the [illegible] Company in 1931, has made fo[ur] tours in Canada, the most rece[nt last] summer, when he toured th[e] trading posts in the Eastern A[rctic].

Mr Cooper said he had notice[d] during his voyage which appear[ed to] be curious links between the [illegible] Scotland. He had no doubt ma[ny] had noticed that lads in that [illegible] country, "Buchan loons," ofte[n] hair cropped close to their head[s] [with] a thick tuft in front.

This was exactly the way in [illegible] younger Eskimo cut his hair. [illegible] significance of the tuft was he co[uld] but it was such an unusual fea[ture] make one feel that at some time [illegible] learnt the habit from the A[illegible] among their traders.

"SCOTTISH REEL

The second connection was, h[illegible] easier to establish. He was ac[companied] during his voyage by a piper of [the] Highlanders (the Black Wat[ch]) Montreal, thus reviving a hundr[ed] custom of the great Sir George S[illegible]

While they were ashore at the [illegible] piper played to an admiring [illegible] natives, and often one or more [illegible] women would start a dance resembling the Scottish reel. For[ty] years ago the Dundee whalers ma[de] expeditions to the Canadian Arct[ic] [and it] was probable they taught the re[el to the] Eskimos, who were naturally fond [of music] and dancing.

Like every other trade, the fur [illegible] altering and setting them some [illegible] problems. In certain areas in Ca[nada] fur-bearing animals were dying [or] moving away. They were dealing [with the] situation in a number of ways. [illegible] had investigations made into fur- [illegible] enable them to forecast the good [illegible] years. They had established a n[umber of] preserves where beaver and musk [illegible] protected for a term of years, and [illegible] operated important fox farms, fa[illegible] mink, etc.

FUTURE OF NATIVES

Apart from the question of their [illegible] supplies, there was the other and m[ore diffi]cult problem of keeping the natives f[illegible] happily employed. If the fur [illegible] animals were exterminated or drive[n away] the situation for the natives would be [illegible] for they were utterly unsuited to any [illegible] industrial life.

The fur trade was now one of the [illegible] ternational trades in the world. [illegible] came from Canada, U.S.A., Sou[th] Africa, Afghanistan, Russia, Scan[dinavia] and many other countries. The furs [illegible] in London to be sold at the various auctions where buyers of every nat[ion] were assembled, for London was to[day the] most important fur centre in the worl[d].

Mr Cooper was thanked on the cal[l of] R. M. Williamson.

DRUMMER AND FRIENDS

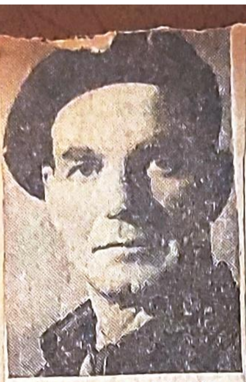


Canadian Army Photo.

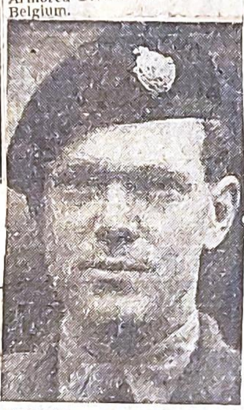
It's a case of love at first sight between these two young French ladies and the handsome Canadian Scottish drummer boy. The picture was taken on the parade ground of the Canadian Vimy Memorial in France during the ceremonies observing the 28th anniversary of the famous Battle of Vimy Ridge of the last war.



MARRIED RECENTLY: Cpl. Donald McCubbin of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, and Mrs. McCubbin, formerly Miss Evelyn Joan Summers, who were united in St. John's Church, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, England. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. G. Summers, of Kingston, Surrey. Cpl. McCubbin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin, Montreal East.



CIVILIAN AGAIN: Major Basil D. Robertson, M.D., who has returned to civilian life after 5½ years' active service with the R.C.A.M.C., including France and Belgium. He was medical officer with the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.), chief instructor, Canadian Army Medical Corps Training Centre, and commanded the 12th Canadian Field Dressing Station. He was with the 4th Canadian Armored Division in France and Belgium.



REPORTED SAFE: Lieut. Halbert J. Kerr, of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, who was reported wounded and missing in action a fortnight ago, is now said to be safe. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Halbert J. Kerr, now living in Toronto. Lieutenant Kerr was formerly in the ranks, serving in the Canadian Armored Corps. After qualifying for his commission at Sandhurst he was posted to The Black Watch.



P.O.W. RELEASED: Pte. John D. Ryan, on of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Ryan, of 2178 Oxford avenue, who was captured by the Germans, December 13, 1943, has been released from a Nazi prison camp by the Allies and is now safe in England, according to information received here. He joined the Black Watch in 1940, and was serving with the Carleton and York regiment in the Italian campaign when he was reported missing. Later, he was reported wounded and a prisoner.

Freed Black Watch Signalman Tells How Unit Was Wiped Out

By ROSS MUNRO

Neurnberg, Germany, April 20.—(CP Cable)—That black battle in which nearly the entire battalion of the Montreal Black Watch of Montreal was wiped out south of Caen last July was described today by Cpl. Allan Nadler of Montreal, just freed by the United States 7th Army from a prisoner of war camp south of here.

(Cpl. Nadler is the son of Mrs. Yetta Nadler of 5032 Park avenue, and the late Samuel Nadler. Born in Montreal, he attended the Edward VII School and prior to enlisting in 1941 with the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, he worked for the Sample Dress Co., here. He went overseas in September, 1943, and went to Normandy shortly after D-Day with the unit. He is 25 years of age.)

Details of the fight have been a mystery and about all that was known at the time was that the Black Watch went down into a valley near St. Martin and disappeared.

Nadler, a signalman in the battalion, said:

"We went into our first attack in the early morning of July 25 and met very heavy opposition around St. Martin. Then we went farther down the slope and in daylight made another attack. German tanks were hidden in haystocks on the slopes and they opened up on us with cannons and machine-guns. There was a lot of mortar fire, too, and small arms fire was coming from the buildings.

"Jerry tanks seemed to be everywhere. Our companies were scattered by this terrible fire. Our colonel Stewart Cantlie, was killed early in the attack and Maj. Phil Griffin took over command. I was his signalman and he was absolutely wonderful.

"Late in the afternoon there weren't many of us left but our boys still were fighting, with Maj. Griffin leading them wonderfully. Tanks were all around us and there was heavy fire but the major kept yelling at us 'come on lads, we've got them on the run.'

"Then the major was killed; blown up by a mine. Our outfit had fought all day and about 6 p.m. the last of us still unwounded had to take to dugouts in the fields. A couple of us hid in one and although we heard the Germans all around us, they didn't find us at first.

"Then we foolishly began to puff cigarets. A Jerry spotted the wisp of smoke and we were captured by some SS troops."

Furious Stand of Black Watch Is Told by Montreal Survivor

"JERRY tanks seemed to be everywhere."

"Our companies were scattered by the terrible fire.



Cpl. Allan Nadler

"Our colonel, Stewart Cantlie, was killed early in the attack and Major Phil Griffin took over command.

"I was his signalman and he was absolutely wonderful."

This was part of the graphic story of an all-day battle south of Caen last July, which almost completely annihilated an entire battalion of the Montreal Black Watch.

The first details explaining the mystery of the disappearance of the Black Watch when it went down into a valley near St. Martin was told to Ross Munro, Canadian Press war correspondent, by Cpl. Allan Nadler, son of Mrs. Yetta Nadler, of 5932 Park avenue.

"Late in the afternoon there weren't many of us left, but our boys were still fighting, with Major Griffin leading them wonderfully," Nadler, just freed from a Nazi prisoner's camp, said.

"Tanks were all around us and there was heavy fire, but the major kept yelling at us, 'Come on, lads, we've got them on the run.'

"Then the major was killed—blown up by a mine.

"Our outfit had fought all day and about 6 p.m., the last of us still unwounded had to take to dugouts in the fields.

"A couple of us hid in one and although we heard the Germans all around us, they didn't find us at first.

"Then we foolishly began to puff cigarettes.

"A Jerry spotted the wisp of smoke and we were captured by some S.S. troops."

Nadler said his battalion had gone into its first attack in the early morning hours of July 25 and met very heavy opposition around St. Martin.

"Then we went farther down the slope and in daylight made another attack" he explained.

"German tanks were hidden in haystacks on the slopes and they opened up on us with cannons and machine guns.

"There was a lot of mortar fire, too, and small arms fire was coming from the buildings."

Lieut. W. A. Hone Reported Wounded

Lieut. W. A. G. Hone, of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, is reported wounded in action on the Western Front. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hone, of 6891 De Normanville street. Lieutenant Hone joined Victoria Rifles of Canada in 1940, in the ranks, and served with them in Newfoundland and on the Pacific Coast. In 1943 he was sent to Gordon Head O.T.C. where he qualified for his commission, and he was posted overseas the following year.



Lieut. W. Hone

Parade Arranged For Black Watch

The annual church parade of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada will be held tomorrow afternoon to the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Sherbrooke street west.

The men will assemble at the armory, 2067 Bleury street, at 2:15 and at 3 the service will be conducted by Major Rev. George H. Donald, regimental chaplain.

The route of the march will be north on Bleury to Sherbrooke street west and west to the church. The return march will be east on Sherbrooke street back to the armory. The saluting base will be just east of Peel on Sherbrooke street.

Officers, warrant officers and sergeants will wear kilts with WO 2's and sergeants in web belts, the others in cloth belts. The ranks will be in battle dress, without belts or si-



SKIRL OF PIPES IN GERMANY



The skirl of pipes wail in the hills and valleys of Germany as the Regimental Band of 1st Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada pipe the march past for victorious 1st Canadian Army troops driving into the heart of Nazi Germany to revenge their dead of Dieppe, Andre-sur-Orne, the Chunnel ports and the Holland-Germany line.

MAISONNEUVES ON PARADE



Marching smartly to the skirl of Scottish pipes, Montreal's Regiment de Maisonneuve, passes the saluting base on ceremonial parade somewhere in Hitler's beaten Germany. Canadian Army Photo.



CANADA'S EIGHTH VICTORY LOAN got off to a head start among Canadians on the Western Front, and is still going strong. Inside Germany, Sgt. W. F. Gound of Montreal. Cpl. G. F. Walters of Valleyfield, and Pte. J. G. Richardson of Toronto, buy

Victory for the Pipes

New York Herald-Tribune.

Music has gone out of modern warfare. The fife and drum that played men into battle have been drowned out by the roar of today's bombardments and have seen their occupation vanish with the dressed lines and rigid formations of the older tactics. The bugle lasted a little longer, and indeed, survives in a sort of vestigial form in most armies.

Men have been heard to sing advancing under fire, in this war, but such phenomena as German regiments chorusing "Die Wacht am Rhein" as they charged in close formation ended in dissonance and disorder under machine-gun fire. Yet the bagpipe lives on, to thrill and chill.

Some contend that the pipe is a musical instrument. Others sympathize with the Frenchman, who, entertained by a Scottish laird, fainted dead away when the pipes played behind his chair at dinner. But none can deny the effectiveness of the pipe as an instrument of warfare.

It can make persons whose only link with Scotland is a fondness for barley broth (or some other decoction of the same grain) burst into shrill Highland screams reasonable facsimiles thereof. is eminently martial and it therefore, quite appropriate that has gone into battle when all oth forms of field music have becom extinct.

One read of the pipes at El Alamein, of the piper—no Scot—who played Commandoes ashore in one of their raids against the coast of Europe before D-Day, and now both Canadian and Scottish regiments have gone into action in Germany to the wild skirl of the pipes.

This is indeed a victory for a primitive—if difficult—instrument. And to make the victory more outstanding, it is reported that on two occasions in the recent fighting around Cleve, Germans surrendered at the first blast of "Cock of the North" from the pipes, without waiting for the gunfire to follow.

Some, impolitely, are said to have thought they heard ghosts wailing in the forest, which will not make Germans any less unpopular with Scots. But the fact remains that the pipe has won out in fair competition with the best of modern weapons. It will never give way to the buzz-bomb.

Northeast Holland Freed By Canadians

Tanks to South Nearing Zuider Zee

By Ross Munro

WITH THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMY, April 18—(C.P. Cable) — Forces of the 1st Canadian Army today completed the liberation of northeastern Holland while Canadian tanks far to the south reached within two miles of the south shore of the Zuider Zee.

The 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions, with the 1st Polish Armored Division, freed all of northeast Holland and 3rd Division troops hold the eastern end of the Causeway across the north end of the Zuider Zee.

Tanks captured Putten, on a coast road about two miles southeast of the Zuider Zee in a 12-mile thrust north from Barneveld. Canadian infantry advancing west from captured Apeldoorn linked up with the tanks.

Other columns were probing the outer defences of the Grebbe line as they advanced towards Amersfoort.

Hun Confusion Increases

The German confusion resulting from the sweep of Canadian armor towards the Zuider Zee was increasing. Some enemy troops are evacuating from Harderwijk, Zuider Zee port six miles north of Putten, sailing in fishing boats for Amsterdam. At the same time other Germans fleeing by sea from northeastern Holland are arriving at Harderwijk.

Typhoons and Spitfires of the R.A.F.'s No. 84 group are having a field day attacking ships moving in and out of this small port.

The German force from Apeldoorn which tried to break through to the west yesterday and into Canadian headquarters at Otterloo 11 miles southwest of Apeldoorn suffered a bigger defeat than was first estimated.

400 Taken Prisoner

A field regiment took 400 prisoners in a battle around its own guns and the staff of headquarters, which were directing the armored thrust, captured 120. About 500 Germons were killed in and around Otterloo by gunners and headquarters staff.

Medium guns fired shells at point-blank range over open sights at the enemy milling around their lines. Field artillery also fired over open sights.

It was one of the wildest battles Canadian soldiers have fought since crossing the Rhine and resembled the melees in the trun gap in Normandy last August. Only a handful of Germans escaped into a woods and they are being rounded up. None got through to the west.

Whole Garrison Destroyed

It was estimated that practically the whole Apeldoorn garrison which tried to escape was destroyed in this battle. Canadian casualties were remarkably light.

The sluice gates on the Zuider Zee still are open between Utrecht and Amsterdam but current flooding is only a preliminary to large-scale flooding of the "fortress Holland" line, guarding the cities of the west.

Along the Netherlands coast German sailors are fighting Polish troops getting into the first defences screening Emden on the south and southwest. The enemy is using anti-aircraft guns in a ground role.

German sailors are trying to prevent the Polish forces from getting across the Netherlands-German border and by some weird circumstances they do not seem to know that Allied armies have cut Germany in two. Pamphlets are being fired at them to bring them up-to-date on war news and point out to them the futility of resistance.

Kusten Fighting Heavy

The 4th Canadian Armored Division still was engaged in heavy fighting in its bridgehead north of the Kusten Canal, about seven miles southwest of Oldenburg in northwest Germany. South of the canal, however, the South Alberta Regiment, of Medicine Hat, captured Garrel, 14 miles southwest of Oldenburg, and other troops advanced north of the town without opposition.

(This was the first disclosure that the South Alberta Regiment was in action since the Rhine crossings on March 23-24.)

Gen. Crerar's lone British formation, the 49th West Riding (Yorkshire) Division captured Ede, miles northwest of Arnhem [illegible] pushed west on towards the [illegible] ern end of the Grebbe line.

Flood waters from the Zuider Zee, spilling over the rich land to the south, presented an obstacle to the 1st Canadian Army advance to the Grebbe line and "fortress Holland" lying to the west.

In the swift cleanup of northeastern Holland, Canadian infantry captured the port of Harlingen, 1[illegible] miles west of [illegible]yarden.

A Drap o' Scotch





In anticipation of the St. Andrew's Ball, to be held at the Windsor Hotel on November 28th. . .





